# Crux Australis Monthly e-Letter
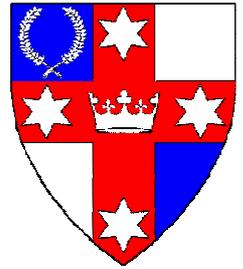
Unto the Lochac College of Heralds, and all others who may read this missive, from Tamsyn Northover Crux Australis Principal Herald, Greetings!

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From Crux:

Roster changes

Tigre de Silva has stepped up as Okewaite Pursuivant.

News from Laurel:

From Laurel Emerita: OSCAR Moderation Policy

It is unfortunate but nonetheless true that not everyone can be relied upon to play nicely. OSCAR commentary reflects this, and intervention is sometimes needed to keep things productive, civil and useful.

It is not at all the wish of the Laurel Office that anyone should be personanon grata on OSCAR permanently, if they demonstrate that they have changed their ways. We are therefore instituting policy that addresses not only what can get one moderated, but how and when one may be released.

It's encouraging that such measures aren't needed very often, and we'd very much prefer not to have to use them at all. But I cannot overemphasize that commentary on OSCAR is a privilege, which if abused, may very well go away. Keep it informed, up to date, polite and pertinent. Otherwise, please keep it to yourself.

Proposed Changes to the Administrative Handbook (additions in **bold**):

OLD:
VII.B.2. Persistent Breach of General Commenting Requirements -
Failure to abide by the requirements for format, distribution, or content of commentary may be construed as a failure to comment. In particular, commenters who do not submit comments to OSCAR, or who comment using inappropriate language or tone may be removed from the mailing list and OSCAR without warning.

NEW:
VII.B.2. Persistent Breach of General Commenting Requirements -
Failure to abide by the requirements for format, distribution, or content of commentary may be construed as a failure to comment. In particular, commenters who do not submit comments to OSCAR, or who comment using inappropriate language or tone may be **moderated or** removed from the mailing list and OSCAR without waring.

NEW:
VII.F. Policy on Moderation of Comments-
Commenters who are moderated may be considered for reinstatement if they make active substantial commentary for six months without having any comments which are not approved or which require editing to be approved. Commenters who are moderated and are not eligible for reinstatement within twelve months of initial moderation are subject to removal from the mailing list and OSCAR without warning.

From Laurel Emerita: This Time I Really Mean It

My second (admittedly brief) term as Laurel has now come to an end, and the College is now the responsibility of the highly capable Master Gabriel. To all those who helped so much these past few months, my heartfelt thanks - Juliana Pelican, Istvan Wreath Emeritus, Jeanne Marie Noir Licorne, Mari, Shauna Ragged Staff, Emma Wreath, Marie Palimpsest and all the rest, not least my highly esteemed successor himself. Thanks to him I can now retire once again into pleasant obscurity, confident that the College of Arms will be in excellent hands.

From Laurel: Tag, I'm It

As many of you know, on September 1, I took over as the Laurel King of Arms. Just as a little background, I've played in the Society for only about 15 years, mostly as a herald. I took a break as a herald to become an SCA corporate officer, and then applied for this job. Now I'm here.

Over the next several years, my main goal is to keep this process running as smoothly as possible and work with Istvan, Emma and Juliana to improve it where feasible. My other major goal is to work with the Kingdoms on continuing heraldic education. I hope to find a deputy to focus on promoting heraldic education throughout the Kingdoms and to act as a resource for Kingdoms who wish to find teachers and classes in heraldry. I have already started speaking to the Kingdom Heralds about this, and we'll ramp up the search for a deputy once I get situated a little more firmly in this chair.

I would like to thank Elisabeth, twice-quondam Laurel Queen of Arms (and yes, I want to know if that makes her the Duchess of Arms). Elisabeth stepped in as interim for the Board after Olwyn completed her term, and has done a great job in keeping the College running smoothly. I would also like to thank Olwyn. Olwyn did a great job as Laurel Queen of Arms. She traveled far and wide during her tenure, even completing a heraldic visitation of Lochac. She tried to promote heraldry wherever she went.

I look forward to working with all the heralds everywhere, and hope that we can all keep having fun.

From Pelican: Which Rulers are Important Enough to Protect

Precedent about how we protect sovereign rulers has been somewhat contradictory over time. In the November 2004 Cover Letter, Laurel wrote "Sovereigns of nations and empires (Kings, Queens, Khans) are always important enough to protect."

However, there are many insignificant period nations, which disappeared over time into the modern nation-states we know. There were, for example, over 30 taifa kingdoms in 11th century al-Andalus, over 20 kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon England at various points, over 20 kingdoms in 9th century Norway, and six major and over 20 minor kingdoms in pre-Norman Wales. Similar numbers of kingdoms could be identified in other parts of Europe as well. Given the large number of these kingdoms and their relative lack of fame, it is difficult to simply find or create lists of all these rulers of these sovereign states. Because of that problem, Laurel has rarely protected the rulers of these states unless a commenter was interested in the region and

went looking for such a ruler. Moreover, on the rare occasion that such a return was made, the sovereign ruler was usually someone most people did not recognize, let alone see as important enough to protect.

Therefore, we are modifying precedent about sovereign rulers: we protect historical rulers of nations that give rise to currently existing countries (including entities like England, Castile, and Aragon) and of nations that play an important role in medieval history but did not survive (Burgundy, Scotland, the Holy Roman Empire, and the like). Sovereigns of small period states that did not give rise directly to modern countries (Deheubarth, Asturias, Valencia, Connacht, Urbino) will be protected only if the individual's fame rises to the point that they personally are important enough to protect. This includes Italian city states and the French duchies. Similarly sovereigns of provinces or regions integrated into larger units like the Holy Roman Empire will be protected only if the individual's fame rises to the point that they personally are important enough to protect.

A similar problem exists with legendary rulers. The Gaelic *Lebor Gabála Érenn* alone lists over 100 legendary kings of Ireland. The Danish *Gesta Danorum* lists over 50 legendary kings of the Danes. Geoffrey of Monmouth lists over 75 kings of Britain **before** the Roman invasion in the 1st century BC. Unless a commenter is interested in checking these sources, we do not find out about these possible conflicts.

Therefore, we are modifying precedent about sovereign rulers here as well: legendary rulers, even of significant nations, will be protected only if the individual's fame rises to the point that they personally are important enough to protect.

This ruling does not address our treatment of the rulers of modern nation-states; that remains unchanged.

From Pelican: Heraldic Titles

This month, we considered the question of how we can use (and not use) patterns for heraldic titles across time and space. Under precedent created in January 2009, "we require that heraldic titles also provide documentation showing that they follow a pattern of heraldic titles in the language of the submission." This is intended to expand on that ruling to make it clear how it applies to documented patterns.

Heraldic titles began to be used in the early 14th century. Therefore titles cannot be created in languages that had fallen out of use by that time, such as Old English, Old Norse, Frankish, and the like. Their daughter languages, such as Middle English, Swedish, and French, were used to create titles and may be used in submissions.

Heraldic titles are clearly documented in English, Scots, French, Catalan, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Hungarian, and Polish (see Juliana de Luna, "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance," for more details). They are probably also found in other languages spoken within the wide area covered by those languages, including Danish, Occitan/Provencal, and various Italian languages. Interestingly, there seem to have been no heraldic titles as such in "native" Italian states, as opposed to those parts of northern and southern Italy dominated by French or Iberian overlords; however, these foreign-dominated states include a great part of modern Italy, and it seems likely that the titles in use within those regions were written in Italian as well as the language of the overlords. The use of heraldic titles elsewhere in Eastern Europe has not been demonstrated, but sources are relatively limited.

These domains all seem to have shared a set of models for heraldic titles, deriving them from placenames (found everywhere), the names of heraldic charges (sometimes with color modifiers, found everywhere that I found more than six titles), brief mottos or desirable traits (found everywhere I that I found more than six titles), and order names (found in England, France, and Iberia; a title derived from an order badge is found in Germany as well). These patterns can be justified for any language in which heraldic titles can be found.

Other patterns for heraldic titles, like the use of family names, seem to be limited to the Anglo-French region. Those patterns that are not broadly found across Europe must be justified as plausible for an individual language.

Heraldic titles were often recorded in Latin, as well as in the vernacular. As such, Latinized titles will be registered. However, they must follow a relevant pattern: for example, Latinized titles created from family names must be created from family names found in a region that used this pattern.

From Pelican: SCA Blazonry Terms in Order Names and Heraldic Titles

We were also asked to consider whether blazonry terms used in the SCA for period charges may be used to create order names and heraldic titles when the terms themselves cannot be dated to period. This is a problem, as we do not know the

period terms for some period heraldic charges. As order names were often derived from badges, it seems unfair to say that a period charge for which we have no period name cannot form the basis of an order. Therefore, the standard names used within SCA blazon for charges used in period armory and for charges compatible with period practice (that is, those charges that are not considered a step from period practice) will be allowed in order names and heraldic titles. This does not extend to blazonry terms that were not used to create order names and heraldic titles (like lines of division). While we will allow the use of out of period standard Society blazonry terms for period charges in order names, this usage will carry a step from period practice.

From Pelican: Some Name Resources (a series)

This month I'm continuing my discussion of the articles and books I most frequently use to document names from a given time and place. Having talked about Old and Middle English, we can move on to late period English.

Let me begin by saying that until relatively recently, we had fewer resources for 16th century England than for 14th century England, which is a strange state. But it's due to the biases of the published sources we use; they focus mainly on the earliest citations of a given name element (given name, surname, placename).

If you're using the print resources, Bardsley is more likely to have late period citations than Reaney and Wilson, and Mills *Dictionary of London Place Names* more than Ekwall or the other Mills. But the best resources for this period are not in print.

The best is our new resource: the search program for the IGI Parish Extracts, which I discussed in last month's cover letter.

However, there are several important articles online as well. For given names, I start with Julian Goodwyn's "English Names from Pre-1600 Brass Inscriptions" (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/). It's a good source for surnames as well (most bynames by this time are inherited surnames, so that John Smith is probably not a smith and Alice Johnson's father may have been named Henry. There are a variety of articles that list a few thousand surnames from that time found at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/eng1450to1600.shtml. There's not much to choose between them (unless you're looking for a particular place), so you can just start clicking or use a search engine to look at multiple of them at once. If you do that, don't forget that a bunch of them are not housed at http://www.s-gabriel.org/!

I also find myself using British History Online (http://www.british-history.ac.uk/Default.aspx), which includes a variety of sources about British history. Many preserve period spellings. You have to be careful, though, as some sources on this site modernize spellings; in general, you want to look at other names in the same source to make sure that elements aren't always found in the standard modern spelling.

From Rocket:

Submissions

Copies required:
NAMES: Two (2) copies of both the form, any permissions to conflict and ALL documentation, including title page of each book **NB: The title page is not the same as the book cover!** Persona essays may be entertaining, but do NOT constitute documentation. When citing web sites as documentation, you must include a printout of the relevant pages.
DEVICES AND BADGES**:** Four (4) colour copies and one (1) black & white OUTLINE copy. Three (3) copies of any additional documentation or permissions to conflict. The colour copies should be accurately coloured, preferably in texta. Unacceptable methods of colouring include colour printing or photocopying, crayon, faint pencil, and gel pen.

Please include **ALL** necessary documentation to support each submission. It is the responsibility of the submitter to present their submission in a way that makes registration easy. Name documentation should be as accurate as possible. Failure to provide sufficient documentation is a cause for return. If you are having trouble with your documentation speak to your local herald. If they can't answer your specific question, consider writing to Blazons, posting in the Basilisk forums or contacting me. Please don't staple your forms; paperclips are fine and loose is better.

Forwarded to Laurel:

Annora Martin - New Name
Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Annora - Dated 1187-1215, 13°, 1273, 1302, 1316 in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyAG.html)
Martin - Unmarked patronymic from masculine given name found twice in "Index of Names in the 1292 Subsidy Roll of London" by Sara L. Uckelman (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/london1292.html)

Ásfríðr Ulfvíðardóttir - New Badge
(Fieldless) A vegetable lamb gules

Bartholomew Baskin - New Augmentation of Arms
Argent, a lion dormant, a chief rayonny gules, for augmentation the lion maintaining an escutcheon bendwise quarterly azure and argent, on a cross gules four mullets of six points argent within a bordure gules
Permission from King Gabriel and Queen Constanzia for augmentation "to look similar or identical to any registered armory of the Kingdom of Lochac subject to the rules of the College of Arms" attached.
Augmentation awarded by the Crown of Lochac on 22 April 2011
(http://lochac.sca.org/canon/person.php?id=2309)
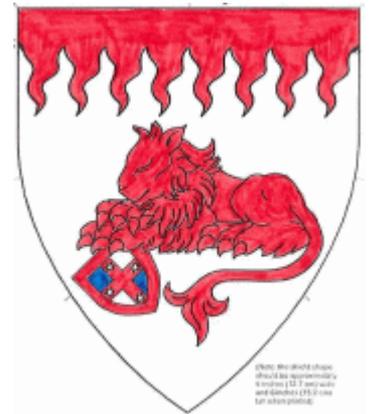
Catalina Damiana Flores de la Montaña - New Name & New Device
Per fess vert and azure, a fess doubly enarched between a lizard tergiant fesswise and a vol argent
Submitter desires a feminine name.
Client requests authenticity for Spanish.
Meaning most important.
Catalina - found 46 times in "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/isabella/WomensGivenFreq.html)
Damiana - dated to 1560 in "16th Century Spanish Names" by Elsbeth Anne Roth (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/spanish/fem-given-alpha.html)
Flores - dated as a surname to 1235 in Diez Melcon (section 132)
de la Montaña - a constructed Spanish locative byname meaning "of the mountain". Juliana de Luna (cited above) gives multiple examples of the pattern <de la (feature)> including <de la Cueva>, <de la Fuente> and <de la Torre>. In addition, the related byname <Montañes> is dated to 1560 in Elspeth Anne Roth (cited above).
Submission was completed at Pennsic on a Trimaris form.

Dragana Rosa - New Name
Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Client requests authenticity for 14th-15th century Slavic.
Culture (Slavic) most important.
The original submission included printouts of modern websites mentioning Princess Dragana of Serbia, but no evidence that this was the name or spelling used in period.
Kingdom commenter Asfridhr found <Dragana> from 1574 in a Romanian document:
Documenta Romaniae Historica. Seria B : Țara Românească. Volumul 7 : 1571-1575 (http://digitool.dc.bmms.ro:8881/R/-?func=dbin-jump-full&object_id=862803&silo_library=GEN01)
page 257 of the text (286 of the PDF) translates into Romanian:
....Și iar a cumpărat un țigan, anume Rudal, de la Stan din Brăgărești, pentru 800 aspri gata. Și iar a cumpărat de la Stan din Brăgărești, mai sus-scris, un țigan cu țiganca lui, anume Tudor și Drăgana, pentru 12 florinți de aur, 4 coți de șocirlat si 150 aspri gata.
....
Am scris eu, Radoslav, in cetatea București, luna decembri 18 zile, in anul 7083.
Google translate, with a bit of double-checking says:
And while he bought a gypsy, namely Rudal from Stan in Brăgărești, roughly for 800. And Stan and bought from the Brăgărești, the above-written with a gypsy's gypsy-girl [țiganca], namely Tudor and Drăgana, for 12 gold florins, 4 and 150 cubits by șocirlat[?] roughly.
....
I wrote you, Radoslav, the city of Bucharest, December 18th day in 7083.
The 7083 is the Byzantine calendar, and is converted to 1574 CE. In the Cyrillic version (referring to the chart for medieval Cyrillic here: http://www.goldschp.net/SIG/slovo/news62.html), the name Dragana is written as <ДРЪГАНА> which might be better transliterated as <Dr'gana>.
(5th line from the bottom of page 256 of the text.)
The byname was originally submitted as <Rózsa>. However by precedent:
I have not found the name *Rozsa* (in any spelling) used as a given name in period Hungarian, but we may be able to justify it in another spelling. Kázmér has examples of its use as a byname (s.n. *Rózsa*); specifically, he has *Rosa* dated 1573 and *Rossa* dated 1592. He identifies the byname as a metronym, and although there may be another interpretation, the use of *Rosa* and *Rossa* as a given name in neighboring Italy (Arval) support Kázmér's interpretation. The name should be changed to *Bessenyei Rosa* or *Bessenyei Rossa* for registration.
As *Rossa* is the closer of the two forms found by Nebuly to the submitted *Rosza*, we have changed the name to use this form in order to register this name. [Bessenyei Rossa, 02/2004, A-Atlantia]
As this submitter specified <Rosa> as her second preference, we have changed the byname to this spelling.

Grace Kerr - New Name & New Device
Or, a unicorn's head erased sable and a bordure wavy azure
Grace - Dated 1551 in "English Names found in Brass Enscriptions" by Julian Goodwyn (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brass/women.html)
Kerr - Black, s.n. Ker, Kerr, dates this spelling to 1387 and 1686.

Grace Kerr - New Blanket Permission to Conflict
I, [Name redacted], known in the SCA as Grace Kerr waive the full protection of my registered name "Grace Kerr". I grant permission for any future submitter to register a name that is not identical to my registered name and also armory. I also grant permission to any future submitter to register a name that is exactly identical to my registered name if and when the Rules for Submission allow registration of identical names. I understand that this permission can be withdrawn by written notice to the Laurel Sovereign of Arms, but that conflicting items registered while is in force will remain registered.
[Signed]
12/08/2011

Hawis de Werceworde - New Name & New Device
Per bend argent and vert, a winged eel erect sable
Hawis - As a header form dated 1115, 1203, 1208, 13th century, 1273 and 1326 in
"Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek
(http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyHZ.html)
Werceworde - dated 1104-8 in Ekwall, s.n. Warkton
This is a Pennsic submission.

Juan Sanchez de Mendoza y Loyola - New Name
Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Juan - http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/spanish/male-given-alpha.html
Sanchez - http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/spanish/patro-freq.html
Mendoza - http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/spanish/locatives-freq.html
Loyola - 1911 Britannica, s.n. St Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556) refers to the saint being called Ignacio de Loyola in a text
from 1594.
Name structure - As cited in precedent for [Fernando Rodriguez de Avilles y Leon, 06/2002, A-Trimaris]

Juliana de Northwood - Resub Device
*Argent, a cross moline azure between four hearts points to centre gules all within a bordure
azure*
This is a resubmission of a return on the June 2010 LoAR of *Azure, on a bend between two
fleurs-de-lys argent three hearts gules*:
This device is returned for conflict with the device of Karin Jørgensdotter Eldhierta, *Azure,
on a bend cotissed argent three hearts palewise issuing flames to chief gules*. There is a CD
for changing the cotises to fleurs-de-lys, but there is not a CD for changing only the
orientation of the tertiary charges. The flames in Karin's device are too small to be
considered anything other than maintained.
This is a complete redesign.
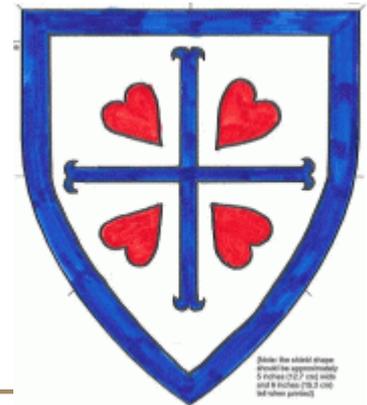
Rowany, Barony of - New Order Name
Order of the Yeomanry of Rowany
This order name follows the pattern: <group> + <location>
Permission to conflict with the Order of the Yeomen of Sacred Stone is attached.

Siegfried Zoder - New Name & New Device
Per chevron sable and argent, two pairs of compasses and a tower counterchanged
Submitter desires a masculine name.
Siegfried - Dated "up to 1300" in "Late Period German Masculine Given Names" by Talan
Gwynek (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/germmasc.html)
Zoder - Found once in "German Names from Kulmbach, 1495" by Sara L. Uckelman
(http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/surnameskulmbach.html)
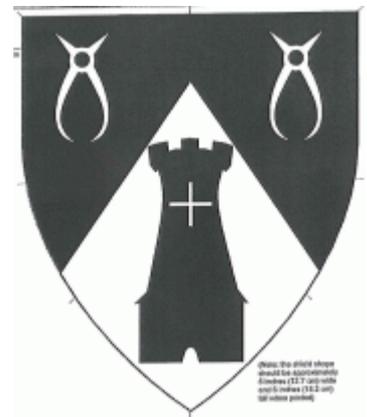
Sorle Maknicoll - New Name Change

Old Item: *Somhairle mac Nicail*, to be released.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No holding name.

No changes.

This is a name change from Somhairle mac Nicail registered via Lochac in February 2008. The submitter is changing to the fully Scots form as suggested by Laurel Queen of Arms in that registration:

Originally submitted as Sorle Mhic Neacail, the name was changed at kingdom to Somhairle Mac Neacail; the given name was changed on consultation with the submitter, and the byname was changed to correct the grammar. Black, The Surnames of Scotland, s.n. MACNICOL, lists the byname Mac Neacail as the modern Gaelic spelling for this name. Black lists the Middle Gaelic form as M'Nicail; M' is a scribal abbreviation for Mac. We have changed the name to Somhairle Mac Nicail in order to register it.

If the submitter is interested in the given name Sorle, we note that it is a documented Scots name. Black, The Surnames of Scotland, s.n. MACKENZIE, lists a Sorle M'Kenye in 1513. The name Sorle Mac Nicail is registerable, but it mixes Scots and Gaelic, so it is a step from period practice. If the submitter is interested in a fully Scots form of this name, we suggest Sorle Maknicoll. Maknicoll is dated to 1553 in Black, s.n. MACNICOL.

Stigh Joghensson - New Name & New Device

Checky sable and argent, on a bend sinister vert a boar's head caboshed argent

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No holding name.

Sound ("Stig" - I have been known as Stig for 20 years) most important.

Stigh - Dated 1449, s.n. Stig, in "Vanhat nimityyppimme (Finnish Names)" by Rouva Gertrud (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/FinnishNamesArticle.htm)

Joghensson - Swedish patronymic based on Joghen, given as a common male given name in 15th-16th century Sweden in St Gabriel report 2296 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/2296).

Vanhat nimityyppimme includes examples of Finnish names with patronymic bynames in Swedish such as Eskil Nielsson dated 1458.

As drawn, the bend vert lies against the low contrast sable checks rather than the good contrast argent checks. Given that the design does not inherently breach the contrast rules, we hope that this only warrants an artist's note.
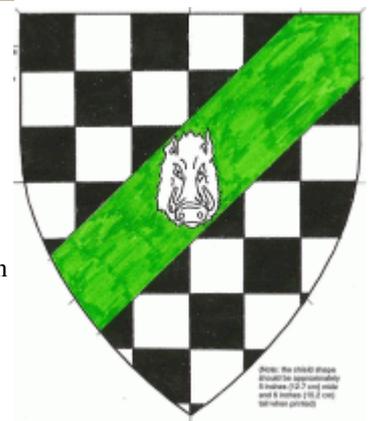
Þorleifr Þorgeirsson - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No holding name.

No changes.

Meaning most important.

Þorleifr - Geirr Bassi lists the male given name <Þorleifr> in the Landnamabok 24 times.

Þorgeirsson - Geirr Bassi, p. 16, lists the male given name <Þorgeirr> in the Landnamabok 51 times. The correct patronymic construction would be <Þorgeirsson>.

Ysabelle Corbeau - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Meaning most important.

**Ysabelle** - Dated 1509 and 1521 in "Given Names from Brittany, 1384-1600" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/latebreton.html)

Corbeau - In report 3162 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/3162) the Academy of St Gabriel "tentatively recommend <Corbeau> as a fine 16th-century byname".

Kingdom level returns:

Burghardt von der Brandenburg - Resub device - Per fess argent and azure, in chief on a cross fleury gules four acorns leaved bases to centre and in base a dog statant coward argent - Return for redraw

None of the Kingdom commenters could identify the tertiary acorns before reading the blazon. Therefore, this is returned for redrawing either by enlarging the acorns so that they are clearly recognisable, or removing the acorns entirely.
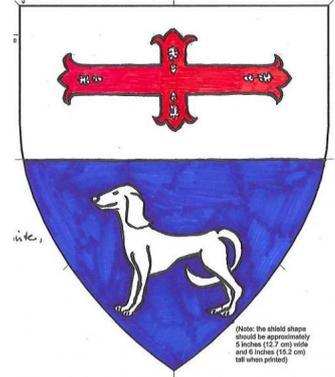
Dragana Rosa - New device - Or, a dragon rampant sable, a bordure gules - Return for conflict

This submission conflicts with:

Reinhardt von Berchtesgaden
The following device associated with this name was registered in February of 1997 (via the East): Or, a wyvern erect sable within a bordure gules.

There is no difference between a wyvern erect and a dragon segreant, so there are no significant differences between these devices.

Jacques des Glaces - New name and device - Per pale azure and sable, an escarbuncle argent and a base enarched Or - Returned for lack of documentation

The documentation for the byname was insufficient as it included no evidence that this was a name that was or could have been used before 1600.

Commenters also noted that the name "Jack Frost" translated into French could be a breach of Rule VI.2: "Names containing elements that allude to powers that the submitter does not possess are considered presumptuous".

As a device submission cannot be sent to Laurel Queen of Arms without a filing name (either registered or submitted with the device), the device must also be returned.
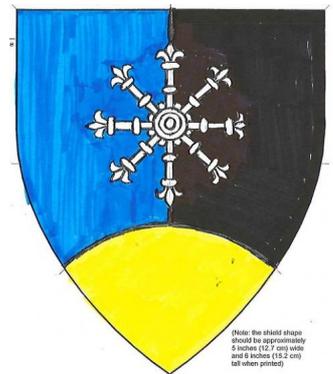
Medb ingen Iasachta - Resub name - Returned for insufficient documentation

The submission stated that <ingen Iasachta> is a translation of "daughter of the stranger/foreigner" and is a plausible name for 12-15th century Ireland based on the documented name <mac Giolla Iasachta>.

However, <mac Giolla Iasachta> doesn't mean "son of the stranger", it means "son of the youth who is on loan from another sept" and the element <Iasachta> is not found in names separately from <Giolla>.

Kingdom commenters suggested that a translation of "daughter of the stranger/foreigner" that would be a plausible Irish byname for the desired period combined with the given name would be <Medb ingen na Gaill> (12th century) or <Meadhbh inghean na Ghaill> (13th-15th century).

Mevanwy Brwdfrydig - New name and device - Argent, an elephant rampant maintaining a roundel within a bordure wavy purpure - Returned for lack of documentation

The documentation for the byname was insufficient as it included no evidence that the modern Welsh word for "the enthusiastic" would have been used as a byname before 1600. While some Welsh period bynames were personal nicknames, they were predominantly simple descriptives such as Vach "small" or Benbras "fat-headed". Commenters could find no evidence for Welsh nicknames being derived from personality traits.

As a device submission cannot be sent to Laurel Queen of Arms without a filing name (either registered or submitted with the device), the device must also be returned.

While the device appears to be clear of conflict, we recommend that in a resubmission the top corners of the bordure wavy should not be pinched in, and for a charge to be maintained, it needs to be touching the maintaining charge.
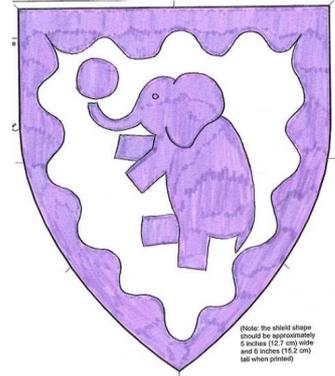
Rowany, Barony of - New order name - Order of the Dovetail – Returned for insufficient documentation

There is no separate heraldic charge called a "dovetail", so this does not fit the order pattern Order of the <heraldic charge>. No documentation was provided that this order name fit any other documented pattern.

Rowany, Barony of - Resub order name - Order of the Rowan Berries - Returned for insufficient documentation

The order name <Order of the Berries> was returned initially for two reasons. Firstly it conflicts with "Berry King of Arms" registered in August of 1987 (via Laurel). Secondly it contains a plural noun, and Laurel has ruled:

Submitted as Order of the Golden Swans of Aneala, there is no evidence of plural nouns used in order names in period, with the exception of the word "knights." [Aneala, Barony of, 07/99, A-Lochac]

The name could have been changed to "Order of the Berry" if it were not for the issue of conflict.

The only new documentation provided for the March 2010 resubmission of "Order of the Rowan Berries" was "We are using the charge "a bunch of Rowan Berries" as the basis for this order name as it follows documentable practice." It was thus returned again for failure to address the original return for use of a plural noun.

The current resubmission still does not address the use of a plural noun.

As advised in March 2010, a submission of <Order of the Rowan Berry> avoids this issue and has the potential to be documented with period order names such as Chestnut Leaf (or sometimes Beech Leaf) and the Nostre Ordre de la Coste de Genestre (Our Order of the Pod of the Broom-plant) which are both French orders found in Boulton.

Ysabelle Corbeau - New Device - Argent, a raven displayed sable and a tierce gules - Return for conflict

As birds other than eagles were not found in the displayed posture in period heraldry, any bird displayed is considered to conflict with an eagle. Therefore this submission conflicts with:

Manfred, King of Sicily
The following device associated with this name was registered in December of 1994 (via Laurel):
Argent, an eagle displayed sable. Important non-SCA arms

Prussia
The following device associated with this name was registered in December of 1994 (via

Laurel):
Argent, an eagle displayed sable crowned Or. Important non-SCA arms

In both, no difference is given for a raven displayed vs an eagle displayed and no difference for the forced change in position. The crown isn't worth anything either so against both there is only 1 CD for the addition of the tierce.

From the most recent LoAR:

Elisabeth Volckamer. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 14th century or earlier in Germany. We cannot meet that request, because we cannot demonstrate that the byname in this spelling (which the submitter does not allow us to change) was in use before the 1490s. The submitted name is, however, authentic for the late 15th century.

> The submitter may want to know that *Volkmer* is a 14th century spelling of the same family name (found for example in Alexander Schuber *Zwischen Zunftkampf und Tronstreit: Nürunberg im Aufstand 1348/49*).

Ludwig von Lichtenstein. Device. Or, a cross flory sable and a chief indented gules.

> Nice device!

Merewenne Selwude. Name and device. Per pale gules and Or, on a pile throughout argent, a mullet purpure.

> The given name was documented as a 10th century Latinized name; however, it is a genitive form. The nominative (registerable) form is *Merewenna*. Luckily, commenters could find other documentation for the submitted spelling. *Merewenne* is dated as a saint's name to the 12th century in *English Church Dedications: with a survey of Cornwall and Devon* by Nichols Orme (s.n. Marhamchurch). This also makes the submission an entirely Early Middle English name.

> This device is not a conflict with the augmentation of Stefan de Lorraine, *(Fieldless) On a canton gules, a pile argent charged with a mullet pierced gules.* Per the October 2003 Cover Letter,

>> ...it is not necessary to check new devices or badges for conflict against previously existing augmentations that have the appearance of being independent armory. This is because the augmentations do not have an existence separate from the arms that they augment, and therefore are not independently protectable entities. Per the LoAR of October 1985: "Arms may be borne with or without an augmentation, but the augmentation should not be used separately from the arms."

Michael of River Haven. Device. Per chevron inverted sable and azure, three increscents in chevron inverted and a rose slipped and leaved argent.

Ranif Pallesser. Name.

Yvonne de Plumetot. Name change from Yvonne Yvette de Plumetot.

> Her previous name, *Yvonne Yvette de Plumetot*, is released.

Returned

None
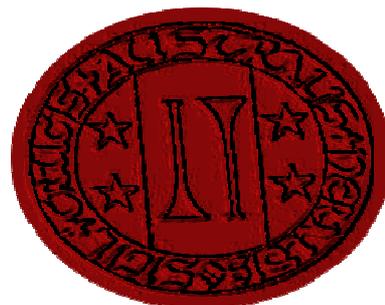
Crux Australis

Tamsyn Northover